

Assistant Director for Operations  
Attention: Chief, Foreign Documents Branch  
Chief, Dissemination Branch

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Return of documents loaned to Dissemination Branch  
for reproduction

Reference: Memorandum from Chief, FDB to OCD dated 17 September 1947.

1. Returned herewith is one copy of Documents Branch Translation No. 64 entitled "East Asia Meteorological Data: Vol.IV, Siberia" and the original document from which the translation was made.

2. After reviewing requirements for and previous distribution of the data, it has been determined by the Dissemination Branch that the need does not warrant the cost and labor of reproducing further copies of the translation and the necessary tables appearing in the original document.

FOR THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION:

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Latin America Branch

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TRANS #64

Pages 1 to 37a

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East Asia Meteorological Data / Vol IV, Siberia

The East Asia Research Laboratory Group

JANUARY 1942

Special Publication of the 7th Investigation Commission

~~Survey~~

CONFIDENTIAL

## CPYRGHT

Foreword

The task of collecting and editing data on the ~~meteoreology~~<sup>weather</sup> of Eastern Asia was entrusted to the 7th ~~Investigation~~<sup>Survey</sup> Commission of the East Asia Research Laboratory, and was carried out at the Central Meteorological Observatory. The research ~~was~~<sup>was</sup> begun in 1939 ~~and~~<sup>and it</sup> has at last been completed, and the results published. The data consists of six volumes, each dealing with a separate area. The requisite meteorological information from each area has been recorded with the greatest possible accuracy, ~~and we believe that~~<sup>therefore</sup> the data will prove useful in meteorological work for all areas covered.

During the course of this research, on 20 June 1940 the data and parts of the (manuscript) ~~already completed~~ were unfortunately destroyed in a fire caused by lightning. Subsequently, the personnel of the Statistics Section of the Central Meteorological Observatory, with the magnificent support of the members of the 7th ~~Investigation~~<sup>Survey</sup> Commission and many of the Secretaries, worked diligently to restore the lost material, and completed the work about a year later.

The foreward has been written to place on record the circumstances of the production of this volume.

June 1941

OKADA Takematsu, Chief

The Central Meteorological Observatory

Preface

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This volume of East Asia Meteorological Data deals with Siberia and is divided into three parts. The first part gives the average figures for successive years and is to be used as a general survey of Siberian weather. The second part gives the actual figures for each month and year. The third part is in the nature of an annex, with notes and maps.

Weather observations in Siberia seem to have been fairly complete in recent years, but owing to the particular conditions of the country, it has been absolutely impossible to obtain any recent reports. Fortunately there was a collection of old reports available at the Central Meteorological Observatory, and a large amount of material has been taken from the sources listed below:

Annales de l'Observatoire Physique Central Nicolas I, II 1895 - 1905

(Annals of the Central Geographical Observatory of Nicholas I and II,

1895 - 1905) This covers a period of 11 years. The surveys vary in length, some of them covering only 2 or 3 years. Observations were made three times a day, at 0700, 1300 and 2100.

Much of the atmospheric pressure and temperature data was taken from the following tables:

Klima der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjet-Republiken; Teil II Lieferung  
I. Luftdruck in der USSR nach Monatsmitteln von A. Kaminsky (Climate of  
the USSR, Part II, Section I. Average Atmospheric Pressure figures  
for USSR, by A. Kaminsky).

Meteorological Tables for Foreign Countries, Continued, Central Meteorological Observatory.

Atmospheric pressure is expressed in degrees centigrade and is corrected  
0° Centigrade and Latitude 45° at millimeters of mercury.

Temperature is given ~~on the Celsius Scale~~, <sup>in Centigrade</sup> ~~Corrected~~ lowest to the International Temperature Scale (~~is, the Centigrade~~ Celsius Hydrogen Thermometer).

Vapor pressure is shown in millimeters; humidity ~~is related to~~ is shown by percentage <sup>of saturation</sup>.

Sky cover is expressed in figures: 10 being complete cover, 0 the total absence of cloud, and 1 to 9 the varying quantities between.

Wind velocity is given in meters per second, and frequency of direction is indicated by the 8 points of the compass and percentage of total observations.

Days on which the wind was 1 meter per second or less are termed "calm."

Amount of precipitation is shown in millimeters and the reading taken at 0700 hours gives the rainfall for the previous day.

The average monthly figures for atmospheric pressure, temperature, vapor pressure, humidity, sky cover and wind velocity are the averages of the daily readings taken at 0700 ~~hours~~, 1300 ~~hours~~ and 2100 ~~hours~~.

Maximum and minimum atmospheric pressures for the month are the maximum and minimum readings taken at any of the three times noted above. The highest maximum temperature is the highest temperature <sup>RECORDED</sup> ~~observed~~ at any of the three <sup>[DAILY]</sup> ~~hours~~ of observations. The lowest minimum temperature is the lowest thermometer reading during the month, and the average minimum temperature is the average of the lowest daily readings.

"Number of days with minimum temperature equal to <sup>A</sup> less than zero" is the number of days when the temperature was 0° centigrade or below, and corresponds to the number of days of freezing.

"Number of days with maximum temperature equal to or less than zero" is the number of days when none of the three temperature readings was above 0° centigrade, and corresponds to the number of days with no thaw.

Days of fine weather are those on which the total of the three computations of sky cover in one day does not exceed 5. Days of cloud are those on which the

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total is not less than 25.

Days of precipitation (including rain, sleet, hail and snow), days of snow and days of hail are those on which there was a fall of 0.1 mm or more, the reading being taken at 0700 the following morning. A fall of less than 0.1 mm is disregarded.

Days of fog are those on which fog was observed.

Days of thunder are those on which thunder occurred. The sign  $\text{B}$  indicates lightning accompanying local thunder and the sign  $\text{T}$  indicates distant thunder. When there is local lightning and distant thunder on the same day the sign  $\text{B}$  only will be used and the distant thunder disregarded.

Humidity and vapor pressure are measured on a dry and wet bulb thermometer when the wet bulb temperature is  $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  or more. If it is less than  $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  they are calculated with a hygrometer in conjunction with temperature.

Evaporation is shown in millimeters and is measured in the shade.

Sunshine is given in hours and the figure represents the total number of hours per month during which the sun shone undimmed by cloud or mist. ~~The insolation is the amount of time the sun shines expressed as the percent of rate of sunshine~~ is the percentage of sun experienced compared to the potential number of hours of sunshine. This potential is not computed astronomically but varies according to the terrain and characteristics of the locality.

~~The figures~~ Snow cover is shown in centimeters and give the average depth for each ten-day period. The maximum snow cover is the highest figure of the above ten-day averages.

The last day of freezing in the first half of the year (January to June) and the first day of freezing in the latter half of the year (July to December) are the last and first days on which the minimum temperature falls to  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below, read on a thermometer within a thermoscreen.

The last and first days of snow are the last and first days during the

first and latter half of the year in which there was snowfall.

*and*  
The freezing ~~to~~ thawing of rivers are calculated for the principal *bodies of water* streams emptying into the Pacific and Arctic Oceans.

The day of freezing of a river is the day when ice is first observed filling the river from bank to bank, regardless of thickness, or the day in which ice ceases to flow down the stream. The day of thaw is the day when the ice is first broken up or when it begins to move.

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*Conditions and Freezing of Harbors on the Pacific Coast of Liberia* ✓  
Freezing and Conditions of Harbors

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Key to Map 1 (following p 3 of List of Contents)

- ~~Locations~~ ~~Weather~~
- a. Map of ~~positions~~ of ~~Meteorological Observation~~ Stations, No 1.
  - b. The numbers correspond to those of the first list of observation stations.
  - c. Arctic Ocean
  - d. Volga River
  - e. Ob River
  - f. Yenisei River
  - g. Yana River
  - h. Indigirka River
  - i. Kolyma River
  - j. Bering Sea
  - k. Lena River
  - l. Sea of Okhotsk
  - m. <sup>Amur</sup> ~~Heilung~~ River
  - n. Ussuri River
  - o. Sea of Japan
  - p. Yellow Sea
  - q. Tarim River

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Key to Map 2 (following p 3 of List of Contents)

- a. Map of ~~Positions of Meteorological Observation Stations~~ <sup>location</sup> ~~Weather~~ No 2.
- b. The numbers correspond to the second, third and fourth lists  
~~of observation stations.~~ <sup>those given in</sup> ~~Weather~~ Those of the third list are in heavy type and those of the fourth in slanting figures.

(c to q same as for Map I) Refer to: Key to Map 1  
on the preceding page.

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PART I

AVERAGE FIGURES FOR SUCCESSIVE YEARS

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Mask for tables on pages 2/3, 4/5, 6/7.

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List of ~~Meteorological Observations~~ Stations No 1  
(GIVING NUMBER of YEARS for which STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE)

~~Weather~~

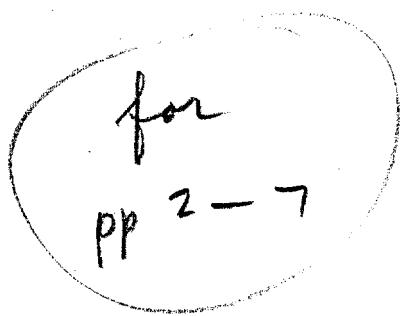
- 3 Latitude  
4 Longitude  
5 Elevation  
6 Mean Atmospheric Pressure  
7 Atmospheric Pressure at Sea Level  
8 Maximum Atmospheric Pressure  
9 MINIMUM ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE  
10 Mean Temperature  
11 Maximum Temperature  
12 Minimum Temperature  
13 Mean Minimum Temperature  
14 Vapor Pressure  
15 Humidity  
16 Sky Cover  
17 Wind Velocity  
18 Prevailing Wind Direction and Frequency Percentage  
19 Precipitation  
20 Maximum Precipitation on a Single Day  
21 Number of Days of Precipitation  
22 Number of Days of Snow  
23 Number of Days of Hail  
24 Number of Days of Local Lightning  
25 Number of Days of Distant Thunder

↓  
TOP  
BOTTOM

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Com d

26	No of Days Clear (Cloud Alt 0.0-0.2) <i>C Sky cover</i>
27	No of Days Overcast
28	No of Days of Fog
29	No of Days of Gale
30	No of Days with Maximum Temperature equal to or less than Zero <del>or less</del>
31	No of Days with Minimum Temperature equal to or less than Zero <del>or less</del>

TOP



(Place Names p 2)

Tobolsk Okrug (Omsk Oblast)

- |  |                             |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Berezovo                                | 25. Kainsk                  | -52. Zyranovskiy Rudnik     |
| 2. Yurginskoye                             | 26. Kainsk School           | <u>Semipalatinsk Oblast</u> |
| 3. Kondinskoye                             | 27. Kainsk Railway Station  | 53. Altayskaya              |
| 4. Kurgan                                  | 28. Kamen                   | 54. Yamyshyevskoye          |
| 5. Obdorsk                                 | 29. Karagatskiy Forpost     | 55. Kokpetky                |
| 6. Padun                                   | 30. Kolchuginskoye Mines    | 56. Karkaralinsk            |
| 7. Samarovo                                | 31. Kolyban'                | 57. Ust-Kamenogorsk         |
| 8. Satyzhinskoye                           | 32. Kuchuk                  | 58. Uzon-Bulak              |
| 9. Surgut                                  | 33. Kuznetsk                | 59. Semipalatinsk           |
| 10. Staro-Sidorovo                         | 34. Loktevskiy Zavod        | 60. Zaysan                  |
| 11. Tara                                   | 35. Mariinsk                |                             |
| 12. Tyumen                                 | 36. Narym                   |                             |
| 13. Tobolsk                                | 37. Neodzhidanniy Priisk    |                             |
| 14. Tobolsk Agricultural <sup>School</sup> | 38. Prawaya Ob'             |                             |
| 15. Turinsk                                | 39. Proroko-Ilimskiy Priisk |                             |
| 16. Zavodoukovskoye                        | 40. Salair                  |                             |

Tomsk Oblast

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 17. Andovinsky Priisk       | 41. Spasskaya Rezidentsiya    |
| 18. Barnaul                 | 42. Tayga                     |
| 19. Belgachskoye Zimovye    | 43. Tatarska                  |
| 20. Biysk                   | 44. Chulym                    |
| 21. Bolshe-Nikolskiy Priisk | 45. Tyumentsevskoye           |
| 22. Borovya Ozera           | 46. Tisul                     |
| 23. Burlinskoye Ozero       | 47. Tomsk                     |
| 24. Itkulskiy Zavod         | 48. Tomsk Agricultural School |
|                             | 49. Taurak                    |

No sheet  
next page  
is a  
continuation.

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B

<u>Akmolinsk Oblast</u>	86. Olekminsk	114. Peschnaya Bukhta
61. Akmolinsk	87. Ust'Maya	115. Tayshet
62. Omsk	88. Rodchevo	116. Tulun
<u>Yeniseysk Oblast</u>	89. Russkoye Ust'ye	117. Tunka
63. Abakanskiy Zavod	90. Suntar	118. Zalari
64. Achinsk	91. Sredne-Kolymsk	119. Verkhnaya Zima
65. Yeniseysk	92. Tikhono-Zadonskiy Priisk	etc
66. Yermakovskoye	93. Verkhoyansk	
67. Kamenka	94. Vilyuysk	
68. Kansk	<u>Irkutsk Oblast</u>	
69. Kazachinskiy	95. Beznosovo	
70. Kezhma	96. Biryusa	
71. Konkordievskiy Priisk	97. Bratskiy Ostrog	
72. Krasnoyarsk	98. Dushkachan	
73. Minusinsk	99. Bol'shoye Goloutsnaye	
74. Novo-Mariinskiy Priisk	100. Ilimsk	
75. Nazimovo	101. Irkutsk	
76. Tolstyy-Nos	102. Zherdovskaya Agricultural School	
77. Turkhansk	103. Kharbatovskoye	
78. Troitskoye	104. Kirensk	
<u>Yakut ASSR</u>	105. Kultuk	
79. Blagoveshchenskiy Priisk	106. Listvinichnoye	
80. Yenyuka-Olekma	107. Mondy	
81. Yakutsk	108. Nizhne-Udinsk	
82. Kazach'ye (Ust-Yansk)	109. Nikolayevskiy Zavod	
83. Markhinskiy Ulus	110. Olkhon	
84. Markhinskoye	111. Omoloy	
85. Nizhne-Kolymsk	112. Usolye	

cont'd  
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(Place Marked Approved For Release 1999/08/25 : CIA-RDP78-03109A000500010004-0)Chita Oblast and  
Buryat Mongolian ASSR

120. Akatuy                    146. (Verkhnyaya) Mishikha                    Amur Oblast  
 121. Aksha                    147. Verkhne-Udinsk                    171. Blagoveshchensk  
 122. Barguzin                Maritime (Primorskiy) Kray                    172. Dzhalinda  
 123. Bol'shoy Ushkaniy (Island)                    148. Ayan                    173. Yekaterino-Nikolsk  
 124. Borzya                    149. Gizhiga                    174. Sofiskiy Priisk  
 125. Dagarskiy Lighthouse                    150. Grodekovo                    175. Chernyyayev  
 126. Doge                    151. Khabarovsk                    Sakhalin  
 127. Dono                    152. Markovo-na-Anadyre                    176. Alexandrovskiy Post  
 128. Goryachinsk            153. Nikolayevskiy Lighthouse                    177. Galkino Vrazhskoye (OCHIRI)  
 129. Yamarovka              154. Nikolskoye (Bering Is)                    178. Korshakovskiy Post (ODOMARI)  
 130. Kabansk                155. Nikolsk Ussuriyskiy                    179. Kririon Lighthouse (Korshakov)  
 131. Kharauz                156. Nikolayevsk-na-Amure                    180. Onor  
 132. Khilok                157. Novo Marienskiy Post  
 133. Mangut                158. Okhotsk  
 134. Mogzon                159. Pavlinovka  
 135. Mysovsk                160. Petropavlovsk Lighthouse  
 136. Nerchinsk              161. Posyet  
 137. Nerchinskiy Zavod                    162. Povorotnyy Lighthouse  
 138. Oimur                163. Preobrazhenskoye  
 139. Olovyannaya            164. Rukovskoye  
 140. ~~TANKHOY~~            165. Skrypnev Lighthouse  
 141. Petrovskiy Zavod                    166. Vyczemskaya  
 142. Stretensk              167. Vladimirske Post  
 143. Chita                168. Vladivostok Observatory  
 144. Turinskiy Lighthouse                    169. Vladivostok Port  
 145. Troitskosavsk            170. Vladivostok Station

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L.B.

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on Pages 8 and 9

~~SECRET~~ List of ~~Weather~~ Stations (Atmospheric Pressure Only)

1. Place Name	2. Lat N	3. Long E	4. Number of Years Covered by Statistics	5. Mean Atmospheric Pressure at Sea Level	6. Atmospheric Pressure

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(Place Names page 8)

f. B.

- cont'd
- |  |                             |                          |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Marre-Sale                            | 28. Borovskoye              | 56. Kopal                |
| 2. Dickson (Island)                      | 29. Kolchuginskoye          | 57. Koktal (Borokhudzir) |
| 3. Ust Yeniseyskiy Post                  | 30. Karitui                 | 58. Ti-Hua (Urumchi)     |
| 4. Dudinka                               | 31. Perevalnaya             |                          |
| 5. Bulun                                 | 32. Pokrovka                |                          |
| 6. Monastyrskoye                         | 33. Tygan-Urkan             |                          |
| 7. Verkhne Imbatskoe                     | 34. Magdagachi              |                          |
| 8. Bogoslovsk                            | 35. Pikan-Zeya              |                          |
| 9. Verkhotur'ye                          | 36. Buomnaak                |                          |
| 10. Blagodatka                           | 37. Mazanovo                |                          |
| 11. Nizhniy Tagil                        | 38. Gosh                    |                          |
| 12. Sverdlovsky (Yekaterinburg)          | 39. Pronge                  |                          |
| 13. Chelyabinsk                          | 40. Bolsheretsk             |                          |
| 14. Irbit                                | 41. Turgay                  |                          |
| 15. Shadrinsk                            | 42. Spasskiy Zavod          |                          |
| 16. Novosibirsk Bolshoye Krivoshchekovo  | 43. Urga (Ulan-Bator)       |                          |
| 17. Rybnoye                              | 44. Mikhailovskoye          |                          |
| 18. Kotelnikovskiy Lighthouse            | 45. Tarbagatai              |                          |
| 19. Klyuchevskaya                        | 46. Zhorkierskiy Lighthouse |                          |
| 20. Troitsk                              | 47. Kizil-Djar              |                          |
| 21. Konstanaiskaya Koniushnya (Kustany?) | 48. Aralskoye More          |                          |
| 22. Urkach                               | 49. Kazalinsk               |                          |
| 23. Sarymbet                             | 50. Kzyl-Orda (Perovsk)     |                          |
| 24. Kokchetav                            | 51. Turkestan (Dzambui)     |                          |
| 25. Atbasar                              | 52. Aulie-Ata               |                          |
| 26. Parlodar                             | 53. Frunze (Pishpek) —      |                          |
| 27. Kupino                               | 54. Naryn                   |                          |
|  | 55. Przhevalsk              |                          |

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59. Lu-k'o-ch'in (Linkchun)                    87. Irkeshtan  
60. Yergene~~X~~ka                                88. Pamirskiy Post  
61. Anuchino                                        89. Khorog  
62. Gam~~X~~skiy Lighthouse                        90. Naryn
63. Askoldskiy Lighthouse
64. Bikin
65. Muravyev-Amurskiy
66. Post Olga
67. Krasnovodsk
68. Cheleken Island
69. Uzun-Ada
70. Chikishlyar
71. Kizil-Arvat
72. Ashkhabad
73. Turtkul
74. Bayram-Ali
75. Sultan-Bend
76. Chardzhov (Leninsk-Turkmenskiy)
77. Bukhara
78. Samarkand
79. Kerki
80. Termez
81. Jizak
82. Tashkent -
83. Leninabad (Khodzhent) -
84. Namangan
85. Margelan
86. Andijan

End

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2.05

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(Mask for Tables

on pp 10 and 11)

~~Weather~~ List of ~~Information~~ Stations ~~No.~~ 3 (Temperature Only)

f. 13

Place Name	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Dates Covered	Number of Years for which Statistics Are Available
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

TOP ↑

(Place Names p 10)

1. Yugorskiy Shar
2. Marre-Sale
3. Dickson Island
4. Khatanskoye
5. Bulun
6. Petrun (Bolbon)
7. Verkhne Imbatskoye
8. Rodchevo
9. Cheremkoyevskiy Yurty
10. Lar'yat
11. Noviy Stan
12. Yur'yeva
13. El'gyay
14. Ola
15. Nayakhan
16. Petrovskiy Poselok
17. Shipits~~INSKOYE~~
18. Molchanovo
19. Uzhur
20. Tanguy
21. Unakha
22. Urkach
23. Chol~~KA~~
24. Salymbet
25. Kokchetav
26. Mikhailovskiy Poselok
27. Borovskoye
28. Balandino
29. Tolbukskaya
30. Okinskiy Stan
31. Ukyr
32. Bolshoy~~5~~ Amalatskoye
33. Sugaluy
34. Gorobitsa
35. Tapurgary
36. Pokrovka
37. Brofei Pavlovich
38. Urusha
39. Reinovo
40. Rukhlovo (Skovorodino)
41. Tygan-Urkan
42. Taldan
43. Ulanga
44. Piken (Zeya)
45. Dambuki
46. Gondatti (Shimanovskaya)
47. Kul'terin Lug
48. ~~Borovskoye~~ BOMNAR

↓ cont'd

(Place Names p 11)

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 49. Mazanovo           | <u>Kamchatka Oblast</u> |
| 50. Gosh               | 75. Bolsheretsk         |
| 51. Otradnoye          | 76. Tigil'              |
| 52. Ekimchan           | 77. Klyuchi             |
| 53. Kerbi              | 78. Ust-Kamchatsk       |
| 54. Tsimmermenovskaya  | <u>Sakhalin</u>         |
| 55. Mariinskoye        | 79. Dzhenkier           |
| 56. Pronge             | 80. Timovskaya          |
| 57. Langer             |                         |
| 58. Turgay             |                         |
| 59. Troitskiy Poselok  |                         |
| 60. Zaysan             |                         |
| 61. Kosh-Agach         |                         |
| 62. Innokenti'yevskoye |                         |
| 63. Amurskoye          |                         |
| 64. Mikhaylovskoye     |                         |
| 65. Tarbogataya        |                         |
| 66. Arkhara            |                         |
| 67. Paykan             |                         |
| 68. Sovietskaya Gavan  |                         |
| 69. Kamen Rybolov      |                         |
| 70. Askold Lighthouse  |                         |
| 71. Spassk-Dal's'niy   |                         |
| 72. Yevgenievka        |                         |
| 73. Bikin              |                         |
| 74. Post Olga          |                         |

End

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PP

~~Weather Station~~  
~~List of Meteorological Observations Stations~~  
~~for Different Types of Weather Only~~

~~Weather~~

Number of Years Covered by Statistics Available

Place Names

Latitude

Longitude

Elevation

Precipitation

Maximum Precipitation  
in a Single Day

Number of Days  
of Precipitation

Number of Days  
of Snow

Number of Days  
of Hail

Number of Days  
of Local Lightning

Number of Days  
of Distant Thunder

10

11

*(Only the Number of Days of Precipitation, and Day of Different Type of Weather)*  
TOP →  
of Maximum Precipitation ↑

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(Place Names, p 12)

Tobolsk

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1. Alexandrovskoye
2. Dem'yanskoye
3. Bol'sheblinnikova
4. Lipchinskoye
5. Plekhanovo
6. Ust-Ishim
7. Iyevlevo
8. Nitsa
9. Lipchinskoye (sic)
10. Pokrovskoye
11. Kurakova (Tymen?)
12. Iushkovo (Tugulym)
13. Dubrovka
14. Sozonovo
15. Malkovskoye
16. Bagandinskoye
17. Valutorovsk
18. Ishim
19. Tyukalinsk
20. Pustynskoye

Tomsk Oblast

21. Noviystan
22. Zyryanskoye
23. Karpysak
24. Kazendinskiy Poselok
25. Bolshoye Krivos'chekovo
26. Malobragino
27. Beloborodovo

Semipalatinsk Oblast

28. Zhelezinka

29. Beloborodovo LEBYAZHIY POSELOK

30. Bolshoye Vladimirskoye

31. Semiyarskoye

32. Krasnoyarskiy Poselok

Yeniseysk Oblast

33. Leonidovskiy Zavod

34. Verkhne Suetuk

35. Nizhnyaya Bulanka

36. Kuragino

Yakut ASSR

37. Amga

Irkutsk Oblast

38. Shamanskoye

39. Kimiltey

40. Kutulik

41. Novo-Alexandrovskiy Zavod

Chita Oblast and Buryat Mongolian ASSR

42. Gorbitsa

Maritime (Primorskiy) Kray

43. Kozlovskaya

Amur Oblast

44. Pristan

45. Pokrovka

46. Poyarkovo

Sakhalin

47. Lesogorsk (Nayoshi)

48. Seraroki

49. Voskresenskoye

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End

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Pages 13, 14 and 15

Note to Public: All places in the tables will be correctly listed in the indicated place-name list  
numbers that are in the tables will be correctly listed in the indicated place-name list.

Task for tables on Place Name Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Entire Year

Mean Atmospheric Pressure (over 700 mm) (Place Names: List No 1)

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Mean Atmospheric Pressure (+ over 700 mm)

(Place Names According to List of Met Observation Stations No. 2)

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Atmospheric Pressure at Sea Level (+ over 700 mm)

(Place Names According to List of Met Observation Stations No 2)

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Task for tables on

Place Name Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Entire Year

Half p 16 and half

page 17 (to \*)

Task for tables on

Place Name Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Entire Year

Half p 17 (from \*)

and half p 18

and half p 19

(to \*)

Task for tables on

Place Name Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Entire Year

Half p 19 (from \*)

and p 20

Task for tables or

Place Name Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Entire Year

Pages 21, 22, 23

and p 23 (to \*)

Task for tables on

Place Name Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Entire Year

Half p 23 (from \*)

pp 24 and 25

This will hold true for all the following tables

TOP

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(Approved For Release 1999 : CIA-RDP78-03109A000500010004-0)

Mask for tables on  
Part 26, 27, 28 and  
Part 29 (to \*)

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Mask for tables on  
Part 29 (from \*)

Approved For Release 1999/08/25 : CIA-RDP78-03109A000500010004-0

Mask for tables on  
Part 30

Approved For Release 1999/08/25 : CIA-RDP78-03109A000500010004-0

Mask for tables on  
Pages 31, 32, and  
Pages 33, 34, and

Approved For Release 1999/08/25 : CIA-RDP78-03109A000500010004-0

Mask for tables on  
Pages 34, 35, and  
Pages 36, 37, 38, and 39

Approved For Release 1999/08/25 : CIA-RDP78-03109A000500010004-0

Place Name	Average Temperatures (Degrees Centigrade) (Place Names: List No 1)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
												Entire Year

Place Name	Average Temperatures (Degrees Centigrade) (Place Names: List No 1)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
												Entire Year

Place Name	Average Minimum Temperatures (Degrees Centigrade) (Place Names: List No 1)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
												Entire Year

CPYRGHT

(Approved For Release 1999/08/25 : CIA-RDP78-03109A000500010004-0

Mask for tables on  
pp 40, 41, and half  
42 (to \*)

Mask for tables on  
half p 42 (from \*)  
and pp 43 and 44

Place Name	Average Vapor Pressure (mm) (Place Names: List No 1)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Place Name	Average Humidity (%) (Place Names: List No 1)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Place Name	Average Cloud Cover (Place Names: List No 1)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Place Name	Average Wind Velocity (m/s) (Place Names: List No 1)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Mask for tables on  
half pp 48 (from \*)  
49, 50 and part 51  
(to \*)

(Approved For Release 1999/08/25 : CIA-RDP78-03109A000500010004-0

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## Prevailing Wind Direction and Frequency Percentage (Place Names: List No 1) ✓

Mask for tables on  
part p 51 (from ~~\*~~)  
52, 53, and 54Mask for tables on  
pp 55, 56, 57 and  
part 58 (to ~~\*~~)

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Precipitation (mm)

(Place Names: List No 1) ✓

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Maximum Precipitation on a Single Day

(Place Names: List No 1) ✓

Mask for tables on  
part p 58 (from ~~\*~~)  
and part p 59 (to ~~\*~~)

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Mask for tables on

part p 59 (from ~~\*~~)on 60, 61, and 62

P03

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task for tables on  
page 63

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

task for tables on  
pp 64, 65, 66 and part  
pp 67 (to \*)

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Number of Days of Precipitation

(Place Names: List No 4)

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Number of Days of Snowfall

(Place Names: List No 1)

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

task for tables on  
pp 68 (from \*)  
pp 69, 70, 71 and  
part p 72 (to \*)

fob

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Mask for tables on  
pp 88, 89, 90 and  
part 91 (to \*)

Mask for tables on  
part p 91 (from \*)  
pp 92, 93 and part  
94 (to \*)

Mask for tables on  
part p 94, pp 95,  
96 and part 97  
(to \*)

Number of Days of Cloudy Weather (Place Names: List No 1) ✓

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Number of Days of Fog (Place Names: List No 1)

(Place Names: List No 1) ✓

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Number of Days with a Maximum Temperature Zero (Place Names: List No 1) ✓

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

equal to or less than

equal to or less than

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Number of Days with a Minimum Temperature Zero (Place Names: List No 1) ✓

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Mask for tables on  
pp 101, 102, and 103

(Mask for tables on p 104 to p 105) f63

## Soil Temperature

Depth	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

★ ○ = Latitude --- Longitude --- Elevation 15 m etc

(and all similar headings after place names on pp 104 and 105)

(Place Names as follows:)

Page 104:

- b Galkino Vrazhskoye
- c Khabarovsk
- d Alexandrovskiy Post
- e Rukovskoye
- f Barnaul
- g Borovya Ozera

Page 105:

- h Syranovskiy Rudnik
- i Tomsk
- j Omsk
- k Achinsk
- l Akatuy
- m Chita
- n Korsakov
- o Tyumen
- p Itkulskiy Zavod
- q Neodzhidanniyy Priisk

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(Mask for pp 106/107)

This Table covers two pages

Average  
Mean

Depth of Snow Cover (cm)

Observation Stations	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Years Ob- served

(Place Names p 106: As in Place Name List No 1 except for following additions:

(After #9, Surgut,) add Karmak and Ishim

(After #68, Kansk,) add Verkhne-Sovetouk, Amga

(After #164, Rukovskoye,) add Kozlovskaya

(After #152, Markovo-na-Anadyre) add Pavlodar

(Mask for pp 108/109)

Maximum Depth of Snow Cover (cm) by Ten Day Periods *Averages*

(Column headings same as pp 106-107. Place Names same as pp 106-107.)

→ DITTO

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Evaporation (in shade) mm per Month

(All Place Names on p 110 - List No 1)

Mask for top  
part of p 110

Mask for middle  
part of p 110

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

Sunshine - hours per month

霜冻期  
percentage

Mask for bottom  
part of p 110

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

(Place Names: List No 1)

Mask for tables  
on pp 112, 113,  
and 114

First and Last Dates of Freezing

(Minimum Temperature EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN ZERO)

First and Last Dates of Snow

Period  
Covered  
by  
Statistics

First date  
Last date  
Period  
Covered  
by  
Statistics

Region	First date	Last date	Period Covered by Statistics	Day	Month								

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## Freezing and Thawing of Rivers

River <i>a</i>	Observation Station <i>b</i>	Latitude <i>c</i>	Longitude <i>d</i>	Thawing <i>e</i>	Freezing <i>f</i>	Disappearance of Ice <i>g</i>	Period of Observation <i>h</i>
<u>On the Pacific Coast of Siberia</u>							
Zeya	(1) Berezovka (2) Blagoveshchensk						
Akatuy	(3) Akatuy						
Alexandrovskaya Bolshaya	(4) Alexandrovskiy post						
Alexandrovskaya Malaya	(5) Alexandrovskiy post						
Amur	(6) Khabarovsk (7) Nikolayevsk (8) Blagoveshchensk						
Anadyr	(9) Markovo						
Zavitava	(10) Mikhailovka						
Gizhiga	(11) Gizhinsk						
Ingoda	(12) Chita						
Kukhtuy	(13) Okhotsk						
Nayba	(14) Galkino Vrasskoye						
Nercha	(15) Nerchinsk						
Lagernaya	(16) Petropavlovak Lighthouse						
Onon	(17) Aksha						
Onor	(18) Onor						
Shilka	(19) Nerchinsk (20) Stretensk						
Suputenka	(21) Nikolsk Ussuriyskiy						
Takaye	(22) Galkino Vrasskoye						
Tom' and Zeya	(23) Vasilyevskoye						
Unda	(24) Undinskaya						
Ussuri	(25) Khabarovsk (26) Kozlovskaya						

Publication

Please do not  
Publish the  
circle numbers.  
They are to be  
used to key the  
place names in  
the tables.

This place name  
key is also used  
to key tables  
on pages 504-515  
of the original text  
(Page 53 of the translation)

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On the Arctic Coast of Siberia

Ob' 27. Pravaya Ob'  
 28. Alexandrovo  
 29. Barnaul  
 30. Narym  
 31. Kruglikova  
 32. Surgut  
 33. Obdorsk  
 34. Itkulskiy Zavod  
 35. Kamen  
 36. Novosibirsk  
 37. Malobragino  
 38. Kolyban  
 39. Molchanovo  
 40. Velyi Zhar

Irtysh 41. Pustynskoye  
 42. Ust-Kamenogorsk  
 43. Ust-Kamenogorsk, Ferma  
 44. Yamishevskiy Poselok  
 45. Pavlodar  
 46. Samorovo  
 47. Krasnoyarsk Poselok  
 48. Semipalatinsk  
 49. Semiyarskoye  
 50. Lebiazhiy Poselok  
 51. Chyerniy  
 52. Demyanskoye  
 53. Zhelezinka  
 54. Omsk  
 55. Tobolsk  
 56. Tara

Ishim 57. Akmolinsk  
 58. Ishim  
 59. Petropavlovsk  
 60. Voznesenskaya  
 61. Petropavlovskaya

Tobol 62. Zverinogolovskoye  
 63. Yalutorovsk  
 64. Iyevlevo  
 65. Verkhne-Berkteri  
 66. Bol'she Blinnikova  
 67. Tobolsk

Chulym 68. Leonidovskiy Zavod  
 69. Achinsk  
 70. Zyrianskoye  
 71. Kashatakova  
 72. Sergeyev  
 73. Tutalskoye  
 74. Birilyussi  
 75. Semenovskaya

*see note on  
 preceding page  
 re circled  
 numbers*

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Yenisey

- 76 Krasnoyarsk  
77 Kazachinskoye  
78 Kostyl'nikova  
79 Yeniseisk  
80 Nazimovo  
81 Tolstiy Nos

Angara

- 82 Irkutsk  
83 Bratskoye  
84 Vladimirova  
85 Kezhma  
86 Olonki

Lena

- 87 Yakutsk  
88 Omoloy  
89 Kirensk  
90 Olekminsk  
91 Markha

Aldan

- 92 Ust-Maya

Kolyma

- 93 Rodchevo  
94 Sredne-Kolymsk  
95 Nizhne-Kolymsk

Yana

- 96 Verkhoyansk  
97 Kazache

Indigirka

- 98 Russkoye Ustye

Vilyui

- 99 Vilyuisk

See note on  
preceding page  
re circled  
numbers

11  
End

(90)

## Frequency of Wind Direction

(Place Names: List No 1)

Mask for tables  
on pp 118 to 151

Place Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Entire Year

End of Part I

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Part II

Meteorological Tables by Year and Month

DOCUMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
NO CHANGE IN CLASS.   
 DECLASSIFIED  
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C  
NEXT REVIEW DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
AUTH: HR 70-2  
DATE: 3/6/82 REVIEWER: 037169

Preface

This is Part II of the Volume of East Asia Meteorological Statistics dealing with Siberia (Vol IV).

This volume gives, for each year and month, meteorological statistics averages as well as the number of days of different types of weather, soil temperature, evaporation, days of sunshine, depth of snow cover, first and last days of freezing, first and last days of snowfall, the freezing and thawing of rivers and harbours, and other useful information.

The figures given for atmospheric pressure and temperature are the averages of the three daily readings taken at 0700, 1300, and 2100. The figures for vapor pressure, humidity, <sup>sky</sup> cloud cover, wind velocity, etc, are the averages of the readings taken at 1300.

Atmospheric pressure is expressed in millimeters ~~the figures are corrected to the centigrade thermal scale and standard gravity (i.e. sea level at Lat 45°)~~

Temperature is given <sup>in centigrade</sup> ~~on the celsius scale and corrected to the international temperature scale (i.e. the hydrogen centigrade or celsius thermometer)~~.

Vapor pressure is expressed in millimeters, and humidity ~~is shown as a percentage of saturation~~

Sky cover is expressed in figures, 10 being complete cover, 0 the total absence of cloud, and 1 to 9 the varying intermediate quantities.

Wind velocity is given in meters per second; precipitation is given in millimeters, the reading taken at 0700 being the precipitation for the previous day.

Maximum and minimum atmospheric pressures for the month are the maximum and minimum readings taken at any of the three times noted above. The highest maximum temperature is the highest temperature observed at any of the three ~~hours~~ <sup>[daily]</sup> observations during the month. The lowest minimum temperature is the lowest thermometer reading during the month, and the average minimum temperature is the average of the lowest

daily readings.

"Number of Days with Minimum Temperature ~~Zero or Less~~" corresponds to the number of days of freezing when the temperature falls to  $0^{\circ}$  C or below, i.e., Number of Days of Freezing. "Number of Days with Maximum Temperature ~~Zero or Less~~" corresponds to the Number of Days with No Thaw, when none of the three temperature readings is above  $0^{\circ}$  C.

Days of fine weather are those on which the total of the three ~~assessments~~ <sup>observations</sup> of sky cover in one day does not exceed 5. Days of cloud are those on which the total ~~assessment~~ is <sup>25</sup> or over.

Days of precipitation (including rain, sleet, hail, and snow), days of snow, and days of hail are those on which there was a fall of 0.1 mm or more, the reading being taken at 0700 hours the following morning. A fall of less than 0.1 mm is disregarded.

Days of fog are those on which fog was observed.

Days of thunder are those on which thunder occurred. The sign  $\overline{Z}$  indicates lightning accompanying local thunder and the sign  $\overline{T}$  indicates distant thunder. When there is local lightning and distant thunder on the same day the sign  $\overline{Z}$  only will be used and the distant thunder disregarded.

Humidity and vapor pressure are measured on a dry and wet bulb thermometer when the wet bulb temperature is  $0.5^{\circ}$  C or more. If it is less than  $0.5^{\circ}$  C they are calculated with a hair hygrometer in conjunction with temperature.

Evaporation is shown in millimeters and is measured in the shade.

Sunshine is given in hours and the figure represents the total number of hours per month during which the sun shone undimmed by cloud or mist. The rate <sup>amount</sup> ~~of sunshine~~ <sup>expressed in percent of</sup> is the percentage of sun experienced compared to the potential number of hours of sunshine. The potential is not computed astronomically but varies according to the terrain and characteristics of the locality.

Snow cover is shown in centimeters, and gives the average depth for each

ten-day period. The maximum snow cover is the highest figure of the above ten-day averages.

The last day of freezing in the first half of the year (January to June) and the first day of freezing in the latter half of the year (July to December) are the last and first days on which the minimum temperature falls to 0° C or below, read on a thermometer within a thermoscreen.

The last and first days of snow are the last and first days during the first and latter half of the year on which there was snowfall.

The dates of freezing and complete freeze-over of the main rivers that empty into the Pacific and Arctic Oceans are the ~~days~~ on which they are covered with a sheet of ice (from bank to bank) ~~regardless~~ <sup>whatever</sup> ~~of thickness and all~~ movement of water has ceased. The date of thaw is the first ~~day~~ on which the ice breaks ~~or~~ the water starts to flow.

This section includes the latest information on the freeze-up conditions of the harbours on the Pacific coast, based on "The State of Ice on the Seas of the USSR; Fasc. 1-4; Winter 1924-1928." (Russian text)

p 155-156

### List of Weather Stations

The List of Place-names used in Part II follows. They have been extracted from Weather Station List No 1 in Part I

Publication: Refer to list one for correct transliteration of place-names.

(Mask for Pages 157 to 462)

*There is a separate mask for p. 437 bottom  
See page 44 of the translation*

(Publications Note: Each page in this group has the same heading ...i.e.:)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Complete Year
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------------

(The Japanese items running down the left of the pages in this group are translated as follows. Numbers are those keyed in the original document in red.)

1. Mean Atmospheric Pressure
2. Maximum Atmospheric Pressure
3. Minimum Atmospheric Pressure
4. Mean Temperature
5. Highest Maximum Temperature
6. Lowest Minimum Temperature
7. ~~Average~~ Minimum Temperature
8. Vapor Pressure
9. Humidity
10. ~~Cloud Amount~~  
~~Sky Cover~~
11. Wind Velocity
12. Rainfall (mm)
13. Maximum Rainfall in One Day (mm)
14. Number of Days of Rain
15. Number of Days of Snow
16. Number of Days of Hail
17. Number of Days of Local ~~Lightning~~  
~~THUNDER~~
18. Number of Days of Distant Thunder
19. Number of Days ~~overcast~~  
~~cloudy~~ (Cloud Amt 0.0 - 0.2)
20. Number of Days Overcast
21. Number of Days of Fog
22. Number of Days of ~~storm~~  
~~gale~~

*Publications:  
This is a  
key. All  
numbers do not  
appear in every  
series under  
a place name.*

24. Number of Days with Minimum Temperature ~~A~~ or Less *equal to* ~~or less than~~ Zero

~~Temperature~~ OUT

- 26. Frequency of Wind Direction

- 27. Mean Maximum Temperatures

- 28. Lowest Recorded Temperature

- 29. Number of Days of Rainfall ~~up to~~ *of* 0.1 mm or less

- 30. Number of Days of Rainfall ~~up to~~ *of* 1.0 mm or less

- 31. Number of Days of Rainfall ~~up to~~ *of* 10.0 mm or less

- 32. Number of Days with Thunder

- 33. Highest Recorded Temperature ~~A~~ Zero *equal to or less than*

- 34. Number of Days of Snow Cover

- 35. Latest Snow Cover of the Year

- 36. Average Depth of Snow Cover

- 37. Monthly Average Depth of Snow Cover

(The Place Names, appearing in the original document in French transliteration, on the top of each page, are rendered as in Place Name List No 1, Part I. They are identified by number.)

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JB

(Mask for Table on Lower Part of p 437)

Frost												Snow											
Year	First day	Day	Month	Minimum	Last day	Day	Month	Minimum	Year	First day	Day	Month	Minimum	Last day	Day	Month	Minimum	Temperature (C°)	Temperature (C°)	Temperature (C°)	Temperature (C°)		
a	c	d							k	l	m			g				e	i	j	n	r	

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(Mask for Page 464)

Ground Surface Temperature

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Complete Year

(Place Names)

- Tobolsk Okrug
- Tyumen
- Tomsk Oblast
  - Itkul'skiy Zavod
  - Barnaul
  - Borovya Ozera
  - Zyranovskiy Rudnik
  - Tomsk
- Akmolinsk Oblast
  - Omsk

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(Mask for Page 465)

*cont*  
Ground Surface Temperature cont

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Complete Year
(Place Names)													

- a Yakut ASSR
- b Verkhoyansk
- c Chita Oblast and Buryat Mongolian ASSR
- d Chita
- e Sakhalin
- f Alexandrovskiy Post
- g Korsakovskiy Post
- h Rukovskoye

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(Mask Pages 468-472)

Soil Temperature

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Complete Year
(Place Names, Page 468)													

- a Tomsk Oblast
- b Borovya Ozera
- c Barnaul
- d Zyranovskiy Rudnik
- e Tomsk

(Place Names, Page 469)

- f Tomsk Oblast
- g Akmolinsk Oblast
- h Omsk

(Place Names, Page 470)

- i Yeniseysk Oblast
- j Achinsk
- k Chita Oblast and Buryat Mongolian ASSR
- l Akatuy
- m Chita
- n Maritime ~~oblast~~ KRAY
- o Galinko-Vrazhskoye

cont'd

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(Place Names, Page 471)

- ↳ Maritime and ~~Sakhalin~~ KRAY
- ↳ Khabarovsk
- ↳ Alexandrovskiy Post
- ↳ Rukovskoye

(Place Names, Page 472)

- ↳ Maritime and ~~Sakhalin~~ KRAY

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CPYRGHT

(Mask Pages 474, 475)

Evaporation, (Measured in Shade)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Complete Year
(Place Names, Page 474)													

- a Tomsk Oblast
  - b Barnaul
  - c Borovya Ozera
  - d Zyranovskiy Rudnik
  - e Tomsk

- f Chita and Buryat Mongolian ASSR
  - g Nerchinskiy Zavod
- h Akmolinsk Oblast
  - i Omsk

(Place Names, Page 475)

- j Maritime and Sakhalin KRAY
  - k Galinko Vrazhskoye
  - l Korsakovskiy Post
  - m Alexandrovskiy Post
  - n Rukovskoye

(Mask, Pages 478, 479, 480, 481)

Sunshine

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Complete Year
(Place Names, Page <u>478</u> )													

- a Tobolsk Okrug
- b Tobolsk Agricultural School
- c Staro-Sidorovo
- d Obdorsk
- e Surgut
- f Tomsk Oblast
- g Borovya Ozera

(Page 479)

- h Tomsk Oblast
- i Itkul'skiy Zavod
- j Zyranovskiy Rudnik
- k Kainsk School
- l Karagatskiy Forpost
- m Tomsk Agricultural School

(Page 480)

- n Irkutsk Oblast
- o Bol'shoye Goloutsnaye
- p Usolye
- q Chita Oblast and Buryat Mongolian ASSR
- r Chita

(Page 481)

- s Chita Oblast and Buryat Mongolian ASSR
- t Akatuy
- u Maritime KRAY
- v Grodekovo
- w Yeniseysk Oblast
- x Krasnoyarsk

(KEY:

①= Sunshine (Hours)

②= Insolation

(Mask for Pages 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490)

Mean Depth of Snow Cover (cm)

Year	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May

(Key: a in red) Lat N etc Long E etc Elev etc.(Place Names)  
↓Page 484

1. Tobolsk Okrug  
 1. Tobolsk  
 2. Surgut  
 3. Karmak  
 4. Ishim  
 5. Tyumen

Page 487

68. Kansk  
 69. Verkhne Usinskoe  
 70. Yakut ASSR  
 79. Blagoveshchenskiy Priisk  
 93. Verkhoyansk  
 94. Amga

Page 485

6. Salair  
 7. Kamen  
 8. Narym  
 9. Tomsk  
 10. Barnaul

Page 488

- h Kazach'ye (Ust-Yansk)  
 i Kirensk  
 j Bratskiy Ostrog  
 k Irkutsk  
 l Omoloy

Page 486

- c Semipalatinsk Oblast  
 35. Pavlodar  
 59. Semipalatinsk  
 57. Ust-Kamenogorsk  
 d Yeniseysk Oblast  
 1. Turhansk  
 2. Achinsk

Page 489

- m Chita Oblast and Buryat Mongolian ASSR,  
 n Stretenesk  
 o Chita  
 p Nerchinskiy Zavod  
 q Akatuy  
 R Sakhalin, A-Alexandrovskiy Post

Page 490

- t Rukovskoye  
 u Maritime ~~KRAY~~ KOZLOVSKAYA  
 w Vladivostok  
 x Okhotsk  
 y Nikolayevsk-na-Amure  
 z Markovo-na-Anadyre

(Mask P 492- 501)

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al  
First and Last Dates  
of Freezing(\*)

W  
First and Last  
Snow

W  
First and Last  
of Freezing(\*)

W  
First and Last  
Snow

(Freezing = Minimum temperature equal to or  
less than 0° C or less)

(Freezing = Minimum Temperature equal to or  
less than 0° C or less)

W  
First and Last Dates  
of Freezing(\*)

W  
First and Last  
of Freezing(\*)

a. TOBOLSK OKRUG  
(Place Names as in List No 1)

Lat N etc Long E etc Elevation etc

(and in all similar headings following place names)  
(Pub Note: Footnote on page 492 only:)

P 493  
P 495  
d. TOMSK OBLAST

c. YENISEYSK OBLAST

d. YAKUT ASSR

P 496  
P 497  
e. SEMIPALATINSK OBLAST

f. IRKUTSK OBLAST

g. MARITIME KRAY

P 498  
P 499  
h. IRKUTSK OBLAST

i. CHITA OBLAST and BURYAT MONGOLIAN ASSR

P 501  
j. AMUR OBLAST

(\* ) The first and last dates of freezing are the first and last dates on which the lowest temperatures are 0° C or below, read on a thermometer inside a thermoscreen.

803.

(Mask for Headings of Tables on pp 504-515)

## Freezing and Thawing of Rivers(\*)

River	Observation Station	Lat N	Long E	Years	Thaw	Freeze	Complete Cessation of River Flow
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h

(Place Names as follows:)

Same as Part I, pp 115-117 of original manuscript; corrected on pages 35, 36, and 37 of translation. Please use key on pages 35, 36, and 37 of translation.

(Pub: Footnote on page 504 only)

- (\*) The date of freezing is the ~~date~~ <sup>day</sup> on which ~~is~~ <sup>the river</sup> covered with ice from bank to bank, regardless of thickness ~~at~~ <sup>or the day when</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>ice near the banks</sup> flow of water stops. The date of thaw is the ~~date~~ <sup>day</sup> on which the ice breaks ~~and~~ <sup>or</sup> ~~the water starts to~~ <sup>ice</sup> move,

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(Mask p 517)

~~Harbor Facilities~~ <sup>Condition</sup> and Freeze-up of Harbors of the Pacific Seaboard of Siberia

From "The State of Ice on the Seas of the USSR" (Winter 1924-1928)

~~ice~~  
Grease is formed when ice needles have crystallized but have not yet formed a solid sheet of ice. The sea is covered with floating particles of ice which form a thin ash or lead-colored scum. It then forms a layer of ice which becomes ridged with the movement of the sea, and the effect of the wind blowing over the "grease" thus formed is to level off the ridges and give the surface a slippery appearance.

Drift Ice consists of fragments of various types of ice floating on the surface of the sea. (Taken from "An Album of Ice Forms", 1930, Published in Leningrad.)

Land Ice is the solid ice shelf extending from the sea shore for a distance of about 10 miles out to sea, to which floating ice becomes attached.

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PARTARY STRAITS (MANIYA KAIGO)  
navigation  
the bay

F03

(Headings of Tables as Follows:)

p 518/519; p 520/521: Bering Sea

p 522/533; p 524/525 (top) Sea of Okhotsk

p 524/525 (bottom): Amur Bay

p 526/527 (top): ~~Heilung~~<sup>AMUR</sup> River

p 526/527; p 528/529; p 530/531; p 532/533 (top): Sea of Japan

p 532/533 (bottom) ~~Sea of~~ Siberian Sea

(Mask for p 518 - p 532)

Place Names, p 518:

aa Laurentia Bay

bb Chaplina Cape

cc Provideniya

dd (1) Provideniya Bay

ee (2) Emma Harbor

ff Kresta Gulf

gg Anadar

hh (1) Nerpichi Bay

ii (2) Anadar Bay (Main Estuary)

jj Olyutorskiy Fish Factory (Apuka)

kk Tilichiki (Korfa Gulf)

ll Kichiga (Litke Str)

mm Karaginskiy

nn Uka

(1) Ukinskaya Bay

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Place Names p 520:

aa (2) Uka River, ~~its Affluents~~ <sup>TRIBUTARIES</sup> and Mouth

bb Bering Island, Nikolskoye

cc Kolyger

dd Petropavlovsk Lighthouse

ee (1) Open sea

ff (2) Avacha Bay (Entrance in the Bay)

gg (3) Rakovaiya Bay

hh DEZHNEVA, BERING STRAITS  
Dezhnev straight Bering

aa Preobrazheniya Bay

jj (1) Little Bay

kk (2) Large Bay

ll (3) Open Sea

Place Names P 522:

aa Ust'Khayryuzovo, Open Sea

bb Palana River Mouth

cc Yamskaya Bay

dd (1) Perevolochny Gulf

ee (2) Yamskaya Bay

ff Okhotsk

gg Chumikan (~~Udskaya Bay~~)

hh Bol'shoy Shantar Island (Yamskaya Bay)

ii Ola-Taviskaya Bay - Ola Bay

jj Ayan, Ayan Bay

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Place Names p 524

aa Vorovskaya River Mouth (West coast of Kamtchatka)

bb Gizhiga

cc Viliginskiy Prisik

dd Nayakhan

ee Langer (Northern Part of Nevelski Channel)

ff Pronge (Amur Estuary and South Channel)

gg Dzhaoe ~~Se~~ POINT (South Channel)

hh Nikolaevsk (Amur River)

Place Name p 526

aa Khabarovsk (Osipova Bay of Amur River)

bb Kloster Kamp Lighthouse

cc (1) De Kastri Bay

dd (2) Tartary Straits

ee Alexandrovsk (Sakhalin) (Tartary Strait)

ff Jonquiere (Tartary Strait)

gg Miliautin Lighthouse

hh (1) Tartary Strait

ii (2) Sovietskya Gavan Harbor

jj Nikolaevskiy Point

Place Name p 528

aa Belinskiy Lighthouse (Tartary Strait)

bb Veselui (St. Vladimir Bay)

cc Chikhachevsky Lighthouse

dd (1) Open Sea

ee (2) Ol'ga Bay

ff Ol'ga (Ol'ga Bay, TIKHAYA PRISTAN )

FB

ll Askolt Lighthouse

ii Skrypleva (1) Ussuriyskiy Bay

Place Names p 530

aa (2) East Bosphorus (West Side)

bb Basargin (Patroclus Bay)

cc Vladivostok Naval Observatory

dd (Golden Horn Bay)

ee Vladivostok (Observatory Mount) (Amur Bay)

ff Tokarevski Lighthouse

gg (1) East Bosphorus (West Side)

hh (2) Amur Bay

ii River Lighthouse (Northern Part of Amur Bay)

jj Brussovski Lighthouse

kk (1) Amur Bay

Place Names p 532

aa (2) Slavyanski Bay

bb Gamova Light (Peter the Great Bay)

cc Nazimov Light (Pos'yeta Bay)

dd (1) Pallada Road

ee (2) Novgorod Bay

ff (3) Expedition Bay

gg Povorotny Lighthouse (Open Sea)

hh North Point

ii Whalen

(END Part II)

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Part III

Annex: Notes and Maps

FB

## EAST ASIA METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Volume IV SiberiaAnnexMaps and NotesContents

1. General Remarks
2. Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure and Prevailing Winds
3. Temperature
4. Humidity and ~~Evaporation~~ Vapor Pressure
5. Cloud Sky Cover
6. Number of Cloudy Days and Fine Days
7. Precipitation
8. Number of Days of Precipitation
9. Snowfall
10. Fog
11. Freezing and Thawing

Maps

- Nos 1 - 13 ~~Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure and Prevailing Winds~~ Wind Direction
- Nos 14 - 27 ~~Distribution of Temperature (Sea Level)~~ Seasonal
- Nos 28 - 39 ~~Dates of Specified Temperatures~~ Daily average Temperatures
- Nos 40 - 47 ~~Number of Days' Duration of Specified Temperatures~~ Number of Days of Specified Temperatures
- Nos 48 - 60 ~~Distribution of Humidity~~ average
- Nos 61 - 73 ~~Distribution of Sky Cover~~ Number of Days of Cloud Cover
- Nos 74 - 86 ~~Distribution of Number of Days of Sky Cover~~ Number of Days of Cloud Cover
- Nos 87 - 99 ~~Distribution of Precipitation~~

*Snow Cover*

No 114 Distribution and Depth of Snow ~~Cover~~

Nos 115-116 First and Last ~~Dates~~ Snow ~~Start~~

Nos 117-119 Dates of Freezing and Thawing

No 120 Number of Days of Freezing

*Distribution of Permanently-frozen Strata*

f63

## EAST ASIS METEOROLOGICAL DATA

## VOLUME IV SIBERIA

AnnexMaps and Notes1. General Remarks

Siberia is situated in the northern half of the Eurasian continent and is a vast area lying between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $75^{\circ}$  North and  $60^{\circ}$  and  $180^{\circ}$  East. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific; on the west it is cut off from Europe by the Ural Mountains, and in the south it is bounded by Manchuria and Outer Mongolia. From a topographical point of view it is divided into clearly-distinct regions. From the Ural Mountains to the Yenisei River are the West Siberian lowlands; between the Yenisei River <sup>and</sup> the Verkhoyanski Mountains lies the Central Siberian plateau, and together these two constitute the largest part of Siberia. From the watershed to the east coast is the Far Eastern region. The Turkestan basin lies to the south, in Central Asia, separating the West Siberian lowlands and the hilly area of Kirghiz. The above western area is the largest natural land-mass of Siberia. The vast area of Siberia also contains the Tundra region, lying adjacent to the coast of the Arctic Ocean, and the "Taiga" region further inland, which is covered with a luxuriant growth of coniferous and deciduous forests. ~~and~~ The region south of the Taiga ~~which~~ is termed the Steppe. South of the Steppe are deserts, which are found in each zone. The formation of the continent into contiguous zones in this manner is the chief factor influencing the weather, so that a study of the topography is of prime importance in considering the meteorology of Siberia.

About a third of the northern part of Siberia lies within the frigid

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~~The greater part of Siberia has~~ the region near Lake Baikal, ~~the greatest part of Siberia has~~ a continental climate of the frigid zone type.

fob

The chief characteristic of Siberian weather is the extreme cold during winter. It experiences the most severe cold of any region in the world, with the exception of the polar regions. In the vicinity of Verkhoyansk (Latitude North 67°33', Longitude East 133°24'), the average temperature for January is ~~-50.1°C~~ <sup>-61.8°C</sup> and a temperature of ~~-50~~ has been recorded. At high latitudes the winter nights are extremely long, and as the sun is low in the sky during the day its rays are very weak. In the far north it is not visible at all. For this reason it is extremely cold during the nights and the result is the peculiar cold climate referred to above. Harbors, rivers, lakes, and the soil itself are all frozen hard. During the summer the surface of the ground thaws, but the soil several meters beneath the surface remains permanently frozen. This area of perpetually frozen land covers 300,000 square kilometers in the north, and constitutes the remote Tundra region.

On account of the extreme low winter temperatures the high pressure area is concentrated and registers 775 mm at its center in Mongolia. This high pressure is correlated to the low pressures occurring south of the Aleutian chain and in the Indian Ocean. It causes cold dry winds to blow across the Siberian plains, Manchuria, the China continent, and as far as Japan. This is the winter wind that controls the winter climate of Far East Asia. It blows in a clockwise direction from the interior of the continent out to sea. In the Siberian plains the winds are generally SW or SSW; in the Outer TRANS-Baikal area and the Amur area, NW or W; on the Pacific coastline NW or W.

Wind velocity in Western Siberia is 2 to 4 meters per second, <sup>and</sup> in the Southern Mountainous region and the Central Siberian Plateau it is generally weak, averaging approximately 1 meter per second with a large proportion of windless days. This factor makes the extreme cold comparatively bearable. The Pacific coast, however, is surrounded by area of high pressure and the winds

*little* precipitation in the Siberian plain as temperatures are low and what does fall takes the form of snow. This snowfall is slight with 10 to 50 cm during the three winter months. This is because the air streams that bring the moisture flow in from the dry regions of Mongolia and Manchuria.

In contrast to those of winter, the days in summer are very long. The sun sinks below the horizon for a short while, reappearing again almost immediately. The dusk of evening merges into the dawn of the next day, and there is no interval of complete darkness such as is observed in Tokyo. It follows that the amount of radiation on one day is large, and the consequent rise in temperature is a characteristic feature of the continent. During July the whole of Siberia from East to West is in the isothermic range of  $10^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$  C. The temperature of the land is high compared with that of the sea. The low pressure area is located in Mongolia and registers 753 mm at its center with moist air currents blowing off the sea towards the interior of the continent. This is the seasonal wind that controls the summer climate of Far Eastern Asia. As a rule it is a light wind of 2 to 4 meters per second and its direction in winter is varying and unpredictable. A westerly wind prevails in western Siberia, a southwesterly wind in the mountainous areas of the south, a NE wind in the Transbaikal and Ural regions, a southerly and SW wind in the region along the Pacific coast, and a NE wind in the coastal area of the Arctic Ocean. The moist winds carry humidity into the continent and half the precipitation for the year falls in the summer. The mild temperature combined with rainfall makes part of Siberia suitable for agriculture and there are thick forest of "Taiga" covering a broad area of the central zone. However, the summer is very short and precipitation slight, *which fact* combined with the low atmospheric and ground surface temperatures in spring and autumn make agriculture extremely difficult and unprofitable. The far eastern region,

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However, is favored by a comparatively high temperature and heavy precipitation

(b3)

owing to the prevailing summer winds, and a certain amount of land has been brought under cultivation. One of these regions stretches from Sinkiang in Mongolia towards Central Asia and is a great distance from the sea coast. The moist wind blowing off the sea in the summer is obstructed by the Takhingan mountains and other mountain ranges and does not penetrate the interior of the continent, so that little rain or snow or humidity reaches the area, and there is a large proportion of days of fine weather. Furthermore, the volume of evaporation is large and in winter, when the wind blows seawards, owing to the influence of the center of high atmospheric pressure, the whole area is cut off from its source of moisture, and is exceptionally dry. The specific heat of the ground, however, is low, and day and night temperatures vary greatly. All these factors go to produce large tracts of land composed of dry desert land.

Annual  
Yearly variations in temperature are very marked in Siberia, ranging between -20°C and -35°C in January, and 10°C and 20°C in July. The Lena River, in the Yakutsk region, the Yana River and the Indigirka Basin have a great variation, from 50°C to 60°C, and in Verkhoyansk the temperature reaches 66°C. Other places normally have temperatures ranging between 40°C and 50°C. Thus since a winter with a very low temperature will be followed by a summer with a moderately high temperature, there will be marked changes in temperature in spring and autumn. From March to June the temperature rises by an average of 10° to 15° C ~~each~~ month, and maximum temperatures are reached everywhere by July. From August to September there is a rapid drop of 7° to 8° C, and from then until November a sudden fall of a further 10° to 15° C. Subsequently the temperature reaches its minimum in January. Thus there are rapid fluctuations in temperature from winter to summer and summer to winter.

If we assume that, as in the Tokyo area, a variation of approximately 5°C marks the dividing line between winter and spring and autumn and winter,

Siberia may be said to have its spring in May, summer in June, July and August, with temperatures of 10°C to 20°C, and winter suddenly in the middle of September. By about the middle of October the whole of Siberia has temperatures below zero. Spring and autumn are extremely short, and to all intents and purposes the year is divided into winter and summer seasons only.

At Russkoye Ustye and Kazachye on the coast of the Arctic Ocean the first snow falls in the early part of July; at Obdorsk, Turkhansk and Verkhoyansk, in the early part of September; at Tobolsk, Surgut, Tomsk, Yeniseisk, Kirensk, Olekminsk and Yakutsk in Central Siberia, in the latter part of September; and most places in the south, in early October. Some places in the Transbaikal region, however, have their first snowfall earlier, about the beginning of September, on account of the mountainous nature of the area. Most places in the south have their last snowfall about the middle of May, but this occurs later, about the end of May, in the mountainous regions of Transbaikal. The central area has its last snowfall at the end of May, and the coastal regions of the Arctic Ocean, in the middle of June. In winter, precipitation almost always takes the form of snow. The falling snow does not melt, each successive fall accumulating till the snow cover reaches its maximum depth at the beginning of March. But precipitation is small and snow cover is proportionately slight, rarely exceeding 1 meter in depth, so that although Siberia is a cold country it is not often that skis can be used. In the Ob and Yenisei River Basins in Western Siberia there is a fall of 80 to 100 cm; in the lower reaches of the Amur River, in Sakhalin (Karafuto), in the Anadyr River Basin, and in Kamchatka, 60 - 80 cm; and elsewhere between 20-50 cm. Snow cover is particularly light over an area stretching from the Transbaikal region to Manchuria, the Lena River, and the Indigirka River Basin.

Tobolsk Oblast, Tomsk Oblast, Yeniseisk Oblast and Irkutsk Oblast; ~~there is~~ a smaller number, between 20 and 40, over an area that includes the Transbaikal ~~Area~~, the Amur ~~Oblast~~, the Amur River Basin, the Am River (a tributary of the Lena) and the Aldan River Basin. These areas where sky cover, precipitation, and evaporation are all slight in winter, may be considered to form extensions of the vast Mongolian deserts.

In winter, rivers, lakes, and harbors are frozen over; all shipping transport either eases or becomes extremely difficult. But the surface of the ice, on the other hand, is firm enough for transport and thus proves itself useful. The coasts and rivers of the Arctic Ocean start to freeze up at the beginning of October, and by the end of November all the large and small rivers of Siberia are completely frozen over. The rivers flowing south start to thaw at the end of April. The mouths of the rivers that flow into the Arctic Ocean are unfrozen for a short time by the beginning or middle of June. The places that are completely ice-free, however, remain so for about 10 days only. The Arctic Ocean remains frozen over for a large part of the year, and the northern coastline of Siberia is rarely ice-free for more than a very short period. The coastal waters of the Bering Sea are frozen from the middle of November until the middle of December, and by June all the ice has thawed, except for the northern part of the Bering Sea Straits, which are not ice-free till late July or early August. Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka, however, is never ice-bound and shipping traffic is rarely interrupted. The Sea of Okhotsk begins to freeze about the beginning of November and is ice-free from about the middle of May till the middle of June. The coastal waters of the Sea of Japan are frozen from the middle of November till about the middle of December, and are ice-free from the middle of April till the middle of May. Vladivostock